



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

either in the waking condition or in hypnotism, to promote illusions of perception, partial amnesia, distortions of memory and hallucinations. The realization of such suggestions in children, is the rule and the failure the exception. The readiness with which these phenomena may be utilized for inducing false testimony is obvious and should be taken into account in all legal cases in which the testimony of children is admitted. As evidence of the sincerity of the children Dr. Bérillon offers his own impressions, and the fact that in many cases the suggestions were realized at the first meeting and when the children were in ignorance of the expected result. They were selected from all classes of the population, and Dr. Bérillon is of the opinion that the intelligent children are more rather than less susceptible to its influences. The great suggestibility of the children seems clearly related to the great prevalence of good hypnotic subjects in France, and it may be questioned whether a similar condition of suggestibility would be found amongst the children of our own country.

GUÉRIN, *Considérations juridiques à propos des faux témoignages sugérés*, Revue de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 212.

The French code punishes false testimony with the same penalty that attaches to the accused if convicted by such testimony, and although the testimony of children is under special regulations, the possibility of injustice by suggested testimony is not diminished thereby. Just as the inebriate is responsible for the effects of his passion when he first indulges it so the subject of suggestion is responsible for allowing himself to be the subject of suggestion. "He is as culpable for accepting criminal suggestions as he would be for following bad advice; the situation is the same." The danger for the accused is extreme, and it is the business of the students of hypnotism to furnish means whereby the suggested may be distinguished from the true experience and whereby the author of the suggestion may be discovered. Equally important is the necessity of limiting these practices to physicians and allied scientists.

VOISIN, *Délit de vol commis sous l'influence de la suggestion hypnotique*, Revue de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 219.

A woman aged twenty, subject to hystero-epilepsy, catalepsy and somnambulism was arrested for stealing many objects from the Magasins du Louvre. It appeared that for three months she had been stealing with extreme adroitness at the suggestion of some accomplices. At the same time her suggestibility in the waking condition was so great that her companions could make her do and believe almost anything. On recommendation she was sent to the Salpêtrière instead of to prison and was there restored mainly by suggestion.

GOIX, *Anorexie hystérique traitée avec succès par la suggestion hypnotique*, Revue de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 245.

Anorexia is the persistent refusal of food and may result fatally; the sole cause is that the patient does not want to eat. Marie Ch..... aged 23 appears September 10 before Dr. Goix and has not eaten for four days; during this time her energy and industry are extraordinary. Hysterical symptoms are clear. She is hypnotised but refused to promise while hypnotised, that she will eat. The next day while hypnotized she drank a cup of chocolate which she is told is water, (water she takes at all times), but still refuses the suggestion of eating. Still later the suggestion is given her that she will repeatedly say "I will eat, I will eat." By repeated suggestion, setting the time of eating, threatening her with severe pain, the opposition is at last broken down and a normal